AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Claims 1-30 (Canceled)

31. (New) An implantable constriction device for constricting penile blood vessels of a patient for treating impotence, the constriction device comprising an elongate composite structure adapted to constrict the exit penile veins or corpus cavernosa of the patient to restrict the penile venous blood flow, wherein said elongate composite structure is composed of a base material making said composite structure self-supporting and property improving means for improving at least one physical property of said composite structure other than self-supporting properties.

32. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 31, wherein said property improving means comprises a coating coated on said base material at least along a side of said elongate composite structure that is intended to contact the exit penile veins or corpus cavernosa, said coating having better aggressive body fluid resistant properties than said base material.

33. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 32, wherein said coating comprises a poly-tetrafluoroethylene ("PTFE") or poly-para-xylylene polymer coating, or a biocompatible metal coating.

34. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 32, wherein said property improving means comprises a core of a viscoelastic material covered with said self-supporting base material.

35. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 34, wherein hard silicone constitutes said base material.

36. An implantable constriction device according to claim 34, wherein said viscoelastic material comprises silicone gel, cellulose gel or collagen gel.

37. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 32, wherein said base material forms an inflatable tubing.

38. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 37, wherein said tubing has an inner surface defining the interior of said tubing, and said coating covers said inner surface.

39. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 37, wherein said coating comprises a poly-tetrafluoroethylene ("PTFE") or poly-para-xylylene polymer coating, or a biocompatible metal coating.

40. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 37, wherein hard silicone constitutes said base material.

41. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 37, wherein said base material forms two coaxial tubular layers and said property improving means comprises a tubular intermediate layer of a viscoelastic material located between said coaxial tubular layers.

42. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 41, wherein said viscoelastic material comprises silicone gel, cellulose gel or collagen gel.

43. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 37, wherein said base material forms an outer tubular layer, an inner arcuate layer attached to said outer tubular layer, said outer and inner layers defining a curved space extending longitudinally along said tubing, and said property improving means comprises viscoelastic material filling said space.

44. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 43, wherein said viscoelastic material comprises silicone gel, cellulose gel or collagen gel.

45. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 31, wherein said property improving means comprises a coating coated on said base

material at least along a side of said elongate composite structure that is intended to contact the exit penile veins or corpus cavernosa, said coating having better anti-friction properties than said base material.

46. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 45, wherein said coating comprises a poly-tetrafluoroethylene or poly-para-xylylene polymer coating, or a biocompatible metal coating.

47. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 45, wherein said property improving means comprises a core of a viscoelastic material covered with said self-supporting base material.

48. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 47, wherein hard silicone constitutes said base material.

49. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 47, wherein said viscoelastic material comprises silicone gel, cellulose gel or collagen gel.

50. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 45, wherein said base material forms an inflatable tubing.

51. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 50, wherein said tubing has an inner surface defining the interior of said tubing, and said coating covers said inner surface.

52. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 50, wherein said coating comprises a poly-tetrafluoroethylene or poly-para-xylylene polymer coating, or a biocompatible metal coating.

53. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 50, wherein hard silicone constitutes said base material.

54. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 50, wherein said base material forms two coaxial tubular layers and said property improving means comprises a tubular intermediate layer of a viscoelastic material located between said coaxial tubular layers.

55. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 54, wherein said viscoelastic material comprises silicone gel, cellulose gel or collagen gel.

56. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 50, wherein said base material forms an outer tubular layer, an inner arcuate layer attached to said outer tubular layer, said outer and inner layers defining a curved

space extending longitudinally along said tubing, and said property improving means comprises a viscoelastic material filling said space.

57. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 56, wherein said viscoelastic material comprises silicone gel, cellulose gel or collagen gel.

58. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 31, wherein said base material forms a first layer and said property improving means comprises a second layer applied on said first layer, said second layer being more fatigue resistant than said first layer.

59. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 58, wherein said second layer covers said first layer of said base material along a side of said elongate composite structure that is intended to contact the exit penile veins or corpus cavernosa .

60. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 58, wherein said second layer comprises a polyurethane layer.

61. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 58, wherein said property improving means comprises a coating coated on said first layer and/or said second layer, said coating having better aggressive body fluid resistance properties and/or better anti-friction properties than said base material.

62. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 61, wherein said coating comprises a poly-tetrafluoroethylene or poly-para-xylylene polymer coating, or a biocompatible metal coating.

63. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 58, wherein hard silicone constitutes said base material.

64. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 58, wherein said first layer of said base material forms an inflatable tubing, and said second layer covers said base material within said tubing.

65. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 31, wherein said base material forms an inflatable tubing and said property improving means comprises a liquid impermeable coating coated on said base material.

66. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 65, wherein said tubing has an external surface of said base material and an internal surface of said base material defining the interior of said tubing, said coating being coated on said external surface and/or internal surface.

67. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 65, wherein said coating comprises a poly-para-xylylene polymer coating, or a biocompatible metal coating.

68. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 65, wherein hard silicone constitutes said base material.

69. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 65, wherein said base material forms two coaxial tubular layers and said property improving means comprises a tubular intermediate layer of a viscoelastic material located between said coaxial tubular layers.

70. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 69, wherein said viscoelastic material comprises silicone gel, cellulose gel or collagen gel.

71. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 65, wherein said base material forms an outer tubular layer and an inner arcuate layer attached to said outer tubular layer, said outer and inner layers defining a curved space extending longitudinally along said tubing, and said property improving means comprises viscoelastic material filling said space.

72. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 71, wherein said viscoelastic material comprises silicone gel, cellulose gel or collagen gel.

73. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 31, wherein said property improving means comprises gas contained in a multiplicity of cavities formed in said base material to improve the flexibility of said composite structure.

74. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 73, wherein said cavities are defined by net structures of said base material.

75. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 73, wherein Teflon™ constitutes said base material.

76. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 73, wherein said composite structure forms an inflatable tubing.

77. (New) An implantable constriction device for constricting penile blood vessels of a patient for treating impotence, the constriction device comprising an elongate composite structure adapted to constrict the exit penile veins or corpus cavernosa of the patient to restrict the penile venous blood flow, wherein the composite structure includes an elongate biocompatible self-supporting base material having surfaces exposed to aggressive body cells, when the constriction device is implanted in the patient, and a cell barrier coating coated on said surfaces to prevent body cells from breaking down the base material.

78. (New) An implantable constriction device according to claim 77, wherein said barrier coating comprises a poly-para-xylylene polymer coating or a biocompatible metal coating.